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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/846,645	05/01/2001	Tom Milner	10004560-1	4840
7	590 04/06/2005		EXAM	INER
HEWLETT-PACKARD COMPANY			SCHNEIDER, JOSHUA D	
Intellectual Pro	perty Administration			
P.O. Box 272400			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
Fort Collins, CO 80527-2400			2182	

DATE MAILED: 04/06/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	09/846,645	MILNER ET AL.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Joshua D Schneider	2182				
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	pears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address				
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period v - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timed within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from a cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this communication. D (35 U.S.C. § 133).				
Status						
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 Ja	anuary 2005.					
	action is non-final.					
3) Since this application is in condition for allowar						
Disposition of Claims						
4) ☐ Claim(s) 14-36 is/are pending in the application 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) ☐ Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) ☐ Claim(s) 14-36 is/are rejected. 7) ☐ Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) ☐ Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.					
Application Papers						
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine	er.					
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).						
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).						
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Ex	caminer. Note the attached Office	Action or form PTO-152.				
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119		•				
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority document 2. Certified copies of the priority document 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list	s have been received. s have been received in Applicati rity documents have been receive u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage				
Attachment(s)						
Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	4) ☐ Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da					
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 		Patent Application (PTO-152)				

Application/Control Number: 09/846,645 Page 2

Art Unit: 2182

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 1/20/2005 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 14 and 18 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

- 3. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:
 - The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.
- 4. Claims 21-36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention.
- 5. With regards to claims 21, 26, and 31, it is not found anywhere in the specification where the code retrieved from the device for identifying the type of device is executable code. The specification describes the property files (pages 8-11) that identify the devices only as data files and never makes reference to them containing executable code portions.

Application/Control Number: 09/846,645 Page 3

Art Unit: 2182

6. With regards to claims 22 and 30, the specification never refers to a SysObjID.

Applicant claims using a system object identifier in claim 30. This is defined by the reference applied in earlier rejections but not in the Applicants specification. It would also appear that the applicant is using conflicting limitations.

7. Claims 23-25, 27-30, and 32-36 are rejected for including the non-enabled subject matter of the claims from which they depend.

8. No art rejections are made because the specification does not provide adequate description of the invention to enable the examiner to interpret the claims based on specification in light of the 35 USC 112 rejections without requiring the examiner to make a great deal of speculative assumptions. See MPEP 2173.06 wherein it is stated:

"... where there is a great deal of confusion and uncertainty as to the proper interpretation of the limitations of a claim, it would not be proper to reject such a claim on the basis of prior art. As stated in In re Steele, 305 F.2d 859, 134 USPQ 292 (CCPA 1962), a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103 should not be based on considerable speculation about the meaning of terms employed in a claim or assumptions that must be made as to the scope of the claims."

9. All further rejections and objections are made in view of the specification as best

understood in light of the previous objections and rejections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 11. Claims 14, 15, and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,122,639 to Babu et al.

Application/Control Number: 09/846,645

Art Unit: 2182

12. With regards to claim 14, Babu teaches retrieving a plurality of property files from a predefined subdirectory; wherein each property file of said plurality of property files describes a type of device (Fig. 3, elements 302-314, column 2, line 64, through column 3, line 10, and column 3, lines 45-47). Babu teaches determining whether a device associated with said I/O path is the type of device described by the property file associated with said object method (column 2, line 64, through column 3, line 10). Babu teaches a plurality of methods may be used to identify the device, such as new device identification (Fig. 3) or device update detection (Fig. 4A). Removing a class identifier from each property file of said property files, wherein each class identifier identifies a class; creating object of the respective class of each class identifier; and calling a specific method from a plurality of methods for each created object would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention, as object oriented programming was well known in the art in order to increase portability and competitiveness in the computer marketplace though the use of leading edge technology.

Page 4

- 13. With regards to claim 15, Babu teaches adding a new storage device to said storage area network (column 1, lines 44-55), wherein said new storage device is caused to be associated with said I/O path, and wherein said new storage device is a new type of device to said storage area network, and storing a new property file in said predefined subdirectory describing said new type of device (column 2, line 64, through column 3, lines 67). The restarting code of a management server to thereby cause repetition of steps utilizing said new property file, is inherent to the continued running of the process to track and update device information (column 4, lines 51-64).
- With regards to claim 17, Babu teaches a default property file of said plurality of property files identifies a simple network management protocol (SNMP) class, wherein said default

Application/Control Number: 09/846,645

Art Unit: 2182

SNMP class defines a method to identify devices by a comparing a SNMP system object identifier to at least one field in said default property file (Fig. 5, column 8, lines 7-24, and column 2, line 65, through column 3, line 54).

- 15. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,122,639 to Babu et al. in further view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2002/0161852 to Allen et al.
- With regards to claim 16, Babu fails to explicitly teach the use of SCSI identifiers. Allen teaches that SCSI devices are well known in the art, and a default property file of said plurality of property files identifies a default small computer system interface (SCSI) class, wherein said default SCSI class defines a method to identify devices by comparing SCSI vendor identifier and product identifier information to at least one field in said default property file (page 4, paragraph 30). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the SCSI identifiers of Allen with the Device defining of Babu in order to accommodate new device types according to an agreed upon protocol.
- 17. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,122,639 to Babu et al. in further view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2002/0161852 to Allen et al.
- 18. With regards to claim 18, the AAPA teaches a storage area network (SAN) comprising: a plurality of servers, wherein said servers are communicatively coupled to a fabric of said SAN (page 2, lines 12-24); Babu teaches host agent processes, wherein each of said host agent processes executes on a respective server of said plurality of servers, and wherein said host agent processes are operable to query devices associated with host logical unit numbers I/O paths of

Art Unit: 2182

said SAN to gather device information (column 2, line 65, through column 3, line 54), a management server, wherein said management server employs a simple network management protocol (SNMP) manager process to query devices associated with SNMP I/O paths of said SAN to gather device information (column 3, lines 46-54), a plurality of property files stored in a predefined directory, wherein each property file of said plurality of property files describes a type of device, and wherein each property file of said plurality of property files includes an identifier of code operable to determine whether a device associated with an I/O path is the type of device described by its associated property file (column 2, line 65, through column 3, line 10), and, a management server process, wherein said management server process is operable to receive gathered device information from said plurality of host agent processes and from said SNMP manager process; and wherein said management server process is operable to call code identified by property files with gathered device information as arguments to thereby identify types of devices associated with I/O paths of said SAN (column 3, lines 46-67). Babu teaches uniquely identifying each device (column 14, line 62, through column 15, line 6). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the plurality of servers of the AAPA with the device detection of Babu et al. in order for a network to be able to easily accommodate new device types in a network in which a change has occurred Claims 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. 19.

- Patent 6,122,639 to Babu et al. and the applicant admitted prior art (AAPA) in further view of U.S. Patent Application Publication No. US 2002/0161852 to Allen et al.
- 20. With regards to claim 19, Babu teaches creating an array of identifiers including each said identifier from each property file (Fig. 5, column 8, lines 7-24, and column 2, line 65,

Application/Control Number: 09/846,645

Art Unit: 2182

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through column 3, line 54). Allen teaches a plurality of small computer system interface (SCSI) device discovery objects utilizing identifiers from said array that identify SCSI device classes (page 4, paragraph 30), and Babu teaches a plurality of SNMP device discovery objects utilizing identifiers from said array that identify SNMP device classes. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the SCSI identifiers of Allen with the Device defining of Babu in order to accommodate new device types according to an agreed upon protocol. Code instantiating objects from an array of identifiers would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention, as object oriented programming was well known in the art.

With regards to claim 20, Babu fails to explicitly teach the use of SCSI identifiers. Allen teaches SCSI device discovery object for each host logical unit numbers I/O path (page 4, paragraph 30); and Babu teaches SNMP device discovery object for each SNMP I/O path (column 3, lines 46-50). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to combine the SCSI identifiers of Allen with the Device defining of Babu in order to accommodate new device types according to an agreed upon protocol. Code calling a method of each instantiated object would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention, as object oriented programming was well known in the art.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua D Schneider whose telephone number is (571) 272-4158. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F, 8-4:30.

Application/Control Number: 09/846,645 Page 8

Art Unit: 2182

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jeffrey A Gaffin can be reached on (571) 272-4146. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JDS

KIM HUYNH PRIMARY EXAMINER